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AND

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WHOLE No. 83

THE AMERICAN REGISTER.

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AGENTS.

to the MILITARY MONITOR.

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PROPOSALS.

TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA.

To which will be prefixed, a short retrospect of the History of the United States, previous to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO—An appendix containing an abstract of remarkable events of the present war.

The entire deduced from several authorities and carefully arranged—by the

EDITOR OF THE MILITARY MONITOR.

The importance of the proposed publication, at all times great, will, at present, receive much force from the circumstance, that the citizens are again to take up arms against their former enemy.

Official.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John H. Dent, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Charleston, Feb. 21.

"The Alligator has been refitted, and will sail in the morning to cruise on the coast and inlets between Stono and Fort Royal. The enemy continue on the coast, but have not committed any depredations, or sent their boats in, since the attack on the Alligator. One of their large cutters engaged in that action, has been picked up, on North Edisto, very much injured. I have sent for her to be brought here. Also an officer and one seaman have been found and buried, the former with his arm shot off and a musket shot wound."

Copy of a letter from Commodore Lewis, commanding at New-York, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New-York, March 8th, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on Saturday last the enemy drove a schooner on shore, loaded with coals, and despatched his barges to take possession of her; a detachment of men from the flotilla, with a small field piece drove them off, and took possession and launched the vessel and brought her safe into port.

I have the honor, &c.

J. LEWIS.

Extract of a letter from Midshipman T. H. Aulick, prize master of the British privateer schooner Mars, captured by the U. S. brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprise, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Wilmington, N. C. March 7, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place last evening, in the prize schooner Mars, late an English privateer of Nassau, N. P. captured on the 22nd ult. by the U. S. brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprise. The Mars is an American built vessel, copper bottomed and copper fastened, sails remarkably well. About the 20th spoke an American privateer, which gave us information of a large English convoy seen lying too off the Havana eight days previous. We made all sail in pursuit of the convoy, when on the 22d fell

in with the Mars, and the same day captured a small English schooner from Nassau, N. P. loaded with salt, which we were about to destroy, when the signal to chase was made. It had however not been done when I lost sight of them."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles Gordon to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Constellation, off Crany Island, March 10, 1814.

"I have to report to you the loss of one of my midshipmen (Mr. William C. Hall.) He was quite young, and the smallest on board; but a youth of great promise, who had so much interested himself with the officers and crew, that his loss has spread a momentary gloom over the ship. He fell from the main topmast to the quarter deck, yesterday evening, while we were in the act of landing down top-gallant yards, and expired instantly.

He had been much accustomed to going aloft, and had gone up to the mast head, on that occasion (as he said to the captain of the top) to observe how they unrigged the yard; having hold of the top-gallant shroud, the yard must have struck him in canting.

He will be buried in the church yard at Norfolk this day at noon, with the ceremonies due to his grade. He is from Queen Ann county, Eastern shore of Maryland; no parents, and an only sister living. His family is known to Governor Wright, the representative in Congress from that district.

Copy of a letter from lieut. Creighton, commanding the U. S. brig Rattlesnake to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Wilmington, N. C. March 9, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of the U. S. brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprise, under my command, after a cruise of eight weeks.—The Enterprise joined me yesterday, having separated on the 25th ult. to avoid capture, both vessels being closely pursued by a frigate or razeed.

By the enclosed report from Lieut. Renshaw, you will perceive the chase continued 70 hours, during which time

he was under the necessity of lightening his vessel by throwing overboard his guns, cutting away his anchors, and starting his water. This is the third time we have been chased by superior force, and in every instance the good fortune of the *Enterprise* has been wonderfully manifest.

In obedience to your instructions of the 2d January, after leaving the U. States, I passed to the eastward of Bermuda, and having reached the latitude of 18 deg. 56 min. N. and long. 62 deg. 28 min. W. I bore up, and on the 29th January made the Island of Anegada and Virgin Gorda, hence by St. Thomas down the north sides of Porto Rico and St. Domingo, through the windward passage, along the north side of Jamaica, round the west end of Cuba, through the Florida passage, and so to this place.

In the windward passage we were chased by a frigate and narrowly escaped capture. For the preservation of one and perhaps both vessels, I was under the necessity of separating, but was joined again by the *Enterprise* off Cape Antonio on the 14th February, conformable to previous arrangements.

On the 10th of February we were again chased by a line of battle ship, but out sailed her with great ease. The same vessel which we learnt to be the *Bedford*, 74, pursued the *Enterprise*, when on her way to join me off Cape Antonio, for nine hours: the latter escaped by manœuvre at night.

I should have continued to cruise on the ground you recommended, but was continually taken from the station by vessels it became my duty to pursue, as well as the prospect of falling in with a convoy that had passed the Havanna about 8 or 10 days previous to my appearing off that place.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of vessels captured and spoken during the cruise among the former you will perceive the private armed schooner *Mars*, of 14 guns and 75 men. This capture affords me the more satisfaction as she belonged to that nest of pirates commonly called Providence privateers. She is a fine vessel built in Baltimore, & well calculated for public service, should government require a vessel of her class. Another privateer was in company with her, but night had so far advanced it was impossible for me to prevent her escape. The *Mars* having taken us at first for English brigs, between 20 and 30 of her men took her boats and landed on the Florida shore to avoid impressment; notwithstanding this, she ranged up alongside of the *Enterprise*

with *Tompions* out and training her guns. Lt. Renshaw, ignorant of the circumstance of any of her men having left her, gave her a broadside which killed two and wounded two others of her crew. Lieut. Renshaw's conduct was perfectly correct; it was the indiscreet and ridiculous parade of the commander of the privateer that caused this unnecessary bloodshed. At the same time the *Mars* struck, we took possession of the schr. *Eliza*, from Nassau, N. P. bound to Pensacola, laden with salt. In passing the prize I hailed Lt. Gamble who had her in charge, and directed him to scuttle the vessel and cut away her masts, take to the boat he had alongside and join the *Enterprise* then within pistol shot of him. The wind and current having set us close in with the Florida shore, I was under the necessity of working to windward, and directed the *Enterprise* to do the same as soon as possible. A light was shown from the *Rattlesnake*—rockets thrown, and false fires occasionally burnt during the night to point out our situation to the other vessels. At 2 P. M. the *Enterprise* joined me and at day light the *Mars*, but from the extreme darkness of the night the *Eliza* was lost sight of about 8 in the evening and has not been seen since; all the following day was spent in search of her, but without success. At noon, by observation I found that we had drifted a degree and a half to the northward of the place where we made the capture. From the state of the weather immediately after I spoke the *Eliza*, it became necessary for all the other vessels to work off shore, and Lt. Gamble must have been sensible of the necessity of doing the same with the vessel under his charge; and as he had six men, and plenty of water and provisions, I hourly look for him at this place, or expect to hear of his arrival at Savannah. After removing the prisoners from the *Mars*, I intended to have turned to windward again and remain a few days off the Cat Keys; but at 4 P. M. discovered a ship which we gave chase to, and which ultimately led us through the passage.—It being now out of my power to get to windward, I shaped a course to the northward and eastward with a strong gale from the southward and westward, in hopes of meeting with some straggling vessels of the convoy, and having proceeded as far in this direction as I thought my instructions would authorise, without seeing a single sail, I altered my course to the westward.

The *Rattlesnake* has been under her topsails the greater part of the cruise,

except when in chase, or avoiding superior force.

Lieut. Renshaw has rendered me every assistance, and has discharged his duty with zeal and ability. The *Enterprise* is as gallant a little vessel as ever floated—at the same time one of the dullest in point of sailing: she has escaped capture to be sure, but altogether by good fortune & the great exertions of her officers and men. I assure you, sir, she has caused me much anxiety and uneasiness from that particular alone. On board both brigs are about 70 prisoners, among them a midshipman and nine men belonging to the frigate *Belvidera*. The *Rattlesnake* will require some repairs, but all I believe can be done by our own carpenters; her mainmast head is badly sprung, and will have to be fished, and the upper part of her stem has worked loose in consequence of the shortness of the scarf, and the very careless manner in which it was bolted; but rest assured, sir, she shall be ready for sea with all possible despatch.

I am happy to add the officers and men of both brigs have enjoyed the highest health; not a single death having taken place on board either vessel. I regret being obliged to return so soon but as it became necessary I trust it will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

JNO. O. CREIGHTON.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Renshaw, commanding the U. S. brig Enterprise, to Lieut. Creighton, dated U. S. Brig Enterprise, Cape Fear River N. C. 7th March, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you with the arrival at this anchorage of the United States brig *Enterprise* under my command. The enemy's frigate that caused the separation of the two brigs *Rattlesnake* and *Enterprise*, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, continued in chase of the latter vessel for upwards of 70 hours; during which time she was repeatedly within 2-1 2 miles; on the morning of the 27th in a calm, observed the enemy making preparations for the hoisting out her boats. To a light breeze springing up at this time from the S. West which brought the *Enterprise* to windward, alone is to be attributed our escape of this day; the frigate being within gun shot at the time. In the early part of the chase, by the advice & wishes of all my officers as the only alternative left us, the

sheet anchor & 15 of our guns were thrown overboard to lighten the brig. Be assured sir, that this painful measure was not resorted to, until almost every prospect of escape had left us, and the evident benefits arising from what little we had lightened her by the pumping out of the salt water. In the chase I made the private signal of the day, as also No. 828 from signal book, to the stranger, which were not answered.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES RENSHAW.

Lieut. John O. Creighton.

Commanding U. S. Brig Rattlesnake.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SES-

SION OF THE 13th CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, January 28.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to carry into effect the report made to Congress in February 1803, by the commissioners, Messrs. Madison, Gallatin and Lincoln, appointed in pursuance of the act entitled "An Act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia," &c. which was read.

The bill to prohibit the ransoming of vessels and goods captured by the enemy, was read the second time, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Campbell, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the U. S. which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Dana presented the memorial of Ephraim Root and others, of Connecticut, non resident proprietors of lands in Ohio, on the subject of the direct tax, which was read and referred to Messrs. Dagget, Morrow and Gore, to whom have been referred other petitions on the same subject.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, Jan. 31.

The bill reported by Mr. Hunter, on Friday, (mentioned above) and the bill for the better organizing paying & supplying the army of the U. S. were severally read the second time.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in addition to the act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers & crews

of privateers; which was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Bibb of Georgia from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the Relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkers: which was read.

Mr. Leib presented the petition of Daniel Pettibone, stating that he has made several useful improvements in the manufacture of military implements &c. and praying a consideration thereof by Congress. Referred to the military committee.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit the importation of certain (British) articles.

Mr. Giles moved that the bill be re-committed for farther amendment—Negatived, 15 to 16.

The blanks in the bill having been filled it was read the third time and passed—Yeas 16—Nays 12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The bill "to prohibit the ransoming of ships or vessels of the U. S. and the goods and merchandise on board the same, captured by the enemies thereof," was read a third time, and the question on its passage decided as follows:

For the bill	80
Against it	57

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

ADDITIONAL RIFLE CORPS.

On motion of Mr. Troup of Geo. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Kennedy in the chair on the bill authorizing the raising of the additional rifle regiments.

After much warm debate a motion was then made that the committee rise and report progress. This motion was opposed by Mr. Troup, on the ground of unnecessary delay, and advocated by Messrs. Ward of Mass. & Gaston of N. C. from a desire to obtain that opportunity for fully debating the affairs of the Nation, which the majority had pledged themselves to afford.

The question to rise was decided in the affirmative, and leave was given to sit again by a close vote.

For leave	62
Against it	52

(Proceedings of 27th & 28th January were given last week.)

Monday, Jan. 31.

The Speaker laid before the house the following report from the secretary of war:

War Department Jan 28, 1814.

SIR—Conformably to a resolution of the honourable the house of representatives of the 31st July last, requiring the secretary of war to lay before the house a view of the unsettled accounts in the offices of the accountant of this department and of the paymaster of the army, and to suggest measures to secure the accountability of public agents, and to prevent the accumulation of unsettled accounts connected with the war department—I have to report, that a satisfactory view of the unsettled accounts in either of these offices has not been, and (agreeably to the enclosed statement of the paymaster of the army and of the accountant) cannot be rendered by them within the definite period of time.

The better to secure the accountability of public agents, and to prevent the accumulation of unsettled accounts, I have the honour to suggest—1st. That an office be established, in which all accounts, whether in specie or in kind, connected with the military and Indian departments, shall be adjusted, accredited and settled, conformably to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the treasury department: and

2d. That to render efficient the pay department of the army, which is now best adapted to a small and peace establishment—and to secure the regular and punctual payment of the troops, a new organization be adopted, to consist of a paymaster general of the armies of the United States, with such deputy, district and assistant paymasters, as the exigencies of the service may require—neither of whom shall belong to the line of the army.

With great respect, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The Speaker of the

House of Representatives.

MR. PICKENS' MOTION.

On motion of Mr. Pickens of N. C. the House took up the report of the committee of the whole on his proposition to amend the constitution, so as to establish an uniform mode of election, by districts, of the electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

The question on concurrence with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the amendment was decided as follows:—For concurrence 64.

So the House resolved to concur in the disagreement to Mr. Pickens' resolution.

Mr. Hall of Geo. who voted in the affirmative, rose to move a re-consideration, with a view to endeavor to obtain an amendment which would make

it acceptable to him, viz : to make the election uniform by general ticket, instead of by districts.

But, before the question was put on this motion, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Condit of N. J. presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the district of Great Egg Harbour in the state of New-J. praying that that port may be made a port of entry for foreign vessels—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. presented a resolution of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, requesting that Congress will pass an act more effectually to enforce the observance of an act of the said Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the more equal apportionment of the Direct Tax laid on this state by the Congress of the United States, among the different counties of this state."—Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Eppes of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding millions of dollars; a bill authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year 1814; which bills were twice read and committed.

The unfinished business of yesterday being called up—

Mr. Hall of Geo. withdrew the motion he made before the House yesterday adjourned, to reconsider the vote on Mr. Pickens resolutions. He said he was informed it was in the contemplation of some gentlemen to originate a new and distinct motion embracing the object he had in view.

EARLY RECESS PROPOSED

Mr. Macon of N. C. submitted the following resolution,

Resolved, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorised to close the present Session by adjourning their respective Houses on Monday the 7th day of March.

The resolution was, according to Mr. M's wish ordered to lie on the table.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. Fisk of Vt. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the following resolutions of the committee of Elections, some weeks ago, on the contested election of Mr. Hungerford of Virginia, viz.

Resolved, That the said election was illegal and ought to be set aside.

Resolved, That John P. Hungerford is not entitled to a seat in this House.

After a long debate the committee rose at a late hour, & reported their disagreement to the Report.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Military Monitor.

MILITARY. No. 7.

There are few operations more difficult or that requires more judgement than the escorting of convoys. The various circumstances that operate to render it more or less difficult, must be well ascertained in order rightly to judge the proper force to be employed; the distance it has to travel, the probable opposition the enemy may be able to offer, the nature of the country through which it must travel, the quality, quantity and value of the matter to be conveyed, the time when it should arrive at its destination, &c. When these circumstances are duly weighed, the necessity of proportioning the escort to the nature of the duty as well as the difficulty of doing so, must be evident to every person of reflection. If the escort should be unnecessarily numerous, the troops will be exposed to fatigue and rendered less fit for duty, and the main body, from which it is detached, will be weakened during its absence; if the escort should be too weak, it is liable to be cut off. Both extremes are dangerous; in avoiding them, it will be impossible for the most accurate judgement not to incline to one, the existing circumstances must determine this point, the danger of weakening the main body by detaching a large escort and the consequence of losing the convoy are circumstances to be weighed against each other; in general, the safest mode will be to detach a force rather too large than too small.

It will be always necessary to suit the choice of troops to the nature of the service to be performed. Without entering generally into this part of the subject, it will suffice for the present occasion to consider a wooded country such as Canada. On this occasion, the escort should consist of infantry and light dragoons, the dragoons should proceed in front and on the flanks, to scour the country, and secure the defiles. The commanding officer should, if possible, be well acquainted with the geography of the country through which he must pass, and he may require all the judgement and knowledge in the minutia of military tactics, especially as the danger of being attacked, or surprised, will be increased by the weakness of his

force. The great utility of military schools must be evident from the very circumstance, that it will be constantly necessary to entrust the command of detachments to junior officers.

The proportions of cavalry to infantry must be regulated by the circumstances already alluded to and particularly by the probable proportions of either which the enemy may command or the nature of the ground permit to act.

The troops immediately attached to the convoy should never go in aid of the advanced guard, because by so doing the main object of the attack might be surprised by a real attack. The convoy may in general proceed until certain or nearly so of attack, when the waggons, if there are many, should be parked as close as can be without inconvenience. The space between the waggons should be occupied by infantry.

Before an escort proceeds, the plan of conducting it ought to be settled as nearly as possible, on the same principle that the probable movements of each general campaign should be settled; and before commencing its progress the superior officer should examine the officer to whose command the escort will be entrusted, touching his knowledge of the country, his capability to direct the particular service, &c.

The attacks on convoys are generally very quick or by surprise, and by an inferior force: certain presence of mind, which every officer ought to possess, and quickness of manœuvre, which troops engaged as escorts, ought to possess, will in most cases secure the convoy. The first onset will generally determine the result of the attack; and the enemy if not quickly successful, will retreat. It will, in this case, be prudent not to pursue him far—lest he might be falling back on a reinforcement, which will be very probable, if his force should consist entirely of cavalry. The sole object of the escort is to guard the convoy, and from this it should not be diverted. Should the main or any considerable body or part of the enemy be near, a retreating patrol or expedition should not be at all pursued, because in such case it is certain that the retreating force must soon be reinforced and the convoy might be lost by the delay which a pursuit of the enemy might occasion.

Distinct detachments may be ordered to considerable distances in advance or on the flanks of convoys, when their safety are considered of great importance, as an enemy cannot, in such case, attack a convoy without placing himself between two detachments of the same army and being in danger of being out-

flanked or having his rear and front attacked at the same time.

A MILITARY MAN.

The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1814.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK BILL.

The virtuous Governor of Pennsylvania has given a quietus to the mammoth-bank-bill, after it had received the sanction of both branches of the Legislature.

By this wise exercise of the Executive authority, the design of placing in a few hands the sum of seventeen millions of dollars, has been happily frustrated, and the evil, that must arise from its influence over the poorer part of the community, prevented.

In the course of events, an inequality of property will grow in every country, producing from its direct agency, a sufficiency of evil; the attaching of overwhelming influence by Legislative acts, to the operation of money, is an accumulation of evil too apparent to need illustration.

But the Banking-system is calculated to produce evil beyond the mere power of actual riches. Of seventeen millions of dollars which were to constitute the funds of the chartered money-companies of Pennsylvania, only one third was to be provided by the Stock-holders; and for the remaining two-thirds, which was to be represented by bank-notes, there was to be no adequate security: the private estates of the individual stock-holders were, by law, to be exempted from failures in their joint capacity, and thus the influence of riches trebled, by an artificial operation, that not only tended to destroy the independence of the industrious yeomanry, but which must, in time destroy morality and confidence, and produce their reverse,—dishonesty and suspicion.

This system might be so improved as to endanger or destroy liberty itself, and leave posterity to lament the successful designs of intriguers, or the no less fatal error of empiricks.

Summary.

The British schooner Susan and Eliza, J. Lamphire, prizemaster, has arrived that Wilmington N. C. with a cargo of coffee, &c. prize to the schr. Mars, Ingersoll of this port.

The schooner William, Upton prizemaster, laden with sugar and molasses, had arrived at Savannah, a prize to the privateer Diomed of Salem.

Launch.—On Monday last Mess. Adam and Noah Brown, launched a brig of war, of about 500 tons, at their ship yard at Manhattenville. She is a fine vessel, and entered her destined element in fine style without the least accident.

During the cruise of captain Oxnard commander of the True-blooded Yankees a celebrated American privateer, equip-

ped in France, and owned by Mr. Preble of Massachusetts now a resident in Paris, captured, in 37 days, 27 British vessels and made 270 prisoners. Captain Oxnard, it is said, while on his cruise, took an island on the coast of Ireland, and held it 6 days. He also took a port in Scotland, and burnt 7 vessels at anchor.

One of the vessels belonging to the gallant Captain Porter's squadron has been captured and carried to Bermuda. She was commanded by Lieutenant Downs.

Pittsfield, (Mass.) March 7.

British Prisoners.—On Saturday, last, 23 British Officers, who have been closely confined at the Cantonment for some weeks, left town in carriages for Philadelphia, under a strong guard—Their ultimate destination, we believe, is Kentucky, to be placed under the care and custody of the patriotic Gov. Shelby, as Gov. Strong, would not suffer them to remain in the gaols of this State!

The Senate of the U. S. have unanimously concurred in the nomination of R. J. Meigs as Post-Master General.

Col. Swift, of the U. States engineers is appointed a Brigadier General by brevet.

The Collector of Boston has been instructed to clear out fishing vessels and boats for any part of the bay, on giving bonds.

It appears that 226,003 bushels of salt were made at the Onondaga springs in 1813, giving this state a duty of 6,780 dollars.

A ship of war joined the British squadron off New-London on Saturday last, and a salute was fired.

The U. S. brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprise have arrived at Wilmington, N. C. from a cruise during which they have taken 5 prizes.

The privateer Fox of Baltimore was spoken going up the Mississippi to New Orleans, after having captured eight prizes.

The Loan Bill passed the senate on Saturday, by a vote of 22 to 6.

The Bank bill of Pennsylvania has become a law, notwithstanding the dissent of the governor. This information was received but a few minutes before our paper was prepared for press, and after our editorial remarks predicated on the belief that a constitutional majority of both houses of the legislature would not sanction so dangerous an accumulation of real and imaginary wealth placed in the hands of a few, had been in type. The great extent of the charter may

prove its own antidote. We shall be happy if our anticipations should prove erroneous.

FOREIGN.

London, Dec, 30.

Despatches have been received at this office from the Marquis of Wellington, dated the 19th and 22d inst. It appears that since the battle of the 14th, Marshal Soult has made several movements on the right bank of the Adour, and towards the rear of Sir Rowland Hill's position—but they were foreseen and frustrated. The enemy being foiled in every attempt to dislodge the allied forces from their positions, the main body of the French army has retreated from Bayonne, and has marched up the right bank of the Adour, towards Dax.

Friday Jan. 7.—2 o'clock.

Despatches were yesterday received by government from the Rhine, Holland and the south of France. By the former a confirmation has been received of the passage of the Rhine by the Allies pledging themselves as will be seen by their declaration to replace that country in the state of integrity and independence, in which it stood before the French revolution.

The substance of the intelligence received by government was communicated in the following Bulletin:

Foreign Office, Jan. 6.

The allies crossed the Rhine on the 20th ult. Their whole arrangements could not be completed before the 5th of January.

Arrangements had been made with the Swiss Cantons and the allies have pledged themselves to replace Switzerland in the same state of integrity and independence as before the revolution.

The army now in operation against Alsace and Franche Comte was upwards of 200,000 men. There are not any accounts of any action. The siege of Huningen was begun.

Government have received letters of the 30 from Sir Thomas Graham, mentioning that two entire battalions of Brabant troops had come over to the allies, under general Van Bules, who had sent them to assist at Coreum, in the garrison of which place there were, two other battalions of Brabanters, who it was thought, might follow the example of their countrymen.

The last despatches from Lord Wellington were dated on the 20th ult. His Lordship writes, that Soult had halted his army behind the river Gave, with his left resting upon Reishorade.

Helvotshys, Jan. 2.

Letters from Frankfort of the 25th of Dec. say that 300,000 of the allies have crossed the Rhine at different points, taking the route by Luxemburg and Nancy.

London Jan. 8.

Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane is expected at Portsmouth in a few days, to hoist his flag on board the Asia for the North American command.

A rumour has been circulated for these two or three days last, in the circle of superior emigrants from France, that a direct invitation has been received by Louis XVIII, from Normandy to return and with an assurance that his standard would be surrounded by thousands who are to their hearts devoted to his cause.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The beautiful brig Rambler, capt. Snow, arrived in this city, from Bordeaux, and has brought French papers and accounts to the 9th February, containing most important and interesting intelligence.

The Allied armies were rapidly approaching Paris, on the North and the East. At the last date they were at Soissons [about 58 miles,] and at Fontainebleau [about 33 miles from that capital.] A Congress of the belligerent Powers was in session at Chatillon, on the Seine [about 110 miles from Paris.] Lord Castlereagh was among the Plenipotentiaries.

Paris Feb. 4.

A traveller who has passed Burgundy, through almost its whole length, and who has just arrived at Paris, has given us details of the manner in which that beautiful and unhappy province is now treated by the enemy.

They have laid waste Bresse, & the environs of Macon and Chalons. They follow the same course in the Cote D'or. They demand, without distinction, contributions from towns & villages. They have demanded two millions from the little town of Dijon.

They arrived at Semur the 25th. They quartered upon the inhabitants, and indulged in every excess—with sabre & pistol in hand, they compelled the housekeepers to give them whatever they wished.—They even made it a crime not to understand German. They committed excesses against the municipal corps; and even struck many of its members.—They have pillaged many houses of the most distinguished men. The damage is estimated at more than 10,000 crowns. They finished by laying a heavy contribution, and sat out on

the 27th for Mouthard. the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Paris, and every exertion was making to fortify it. The Emperor had caused trenches to be dug around the city, and the beautiful groves in its vicinity to be cut down for palisades.—The emperor left the city himself on the 26th of Jan. having appointed the Empress regent and his brother Joseph his lieut. Gen. and charged him with the defence of the Metropolis.

Extracts.

From the Voice of the Nation.

INTERESTING!!

Mr. Bickley,

The enclosed lines struck me so forcibly, that I send them to you along with my subscription for your paper. I have no doubt they would do you good by publishing them, for I declare had I not read them, I would not have thought of the Printer wanting money.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Printer's Soliloquy.

'Tis strange! 'tis most prodigious strange
'That our subscribers are so careless grown
'Bout paying their arrears. They cannot think
That we alone, who publish to the world
News from all nations, and delight to spread
Useful instruction through our spacious land,
Can, meanwhile, live on air: it is flesh and blood
That works the press, and turns the blacken'd sheet

Well stor'd, and ready for their eager eyes,
This flesh and blood must be recruited oft,
As well as theirs, or soon the work must stop.
This calls for CASH. And then how many reams
Of paper are struck off and scattered wide,
For which no length of credit will be given,
If given at all—besides the types and ink.—
And many things required by those that print,
For which our money must be answerable,
Oh! that our readers would consider this!
And while they laughing look our paper o'er,
And gather information from its page,
Would pause and this one simple question ask,
"Do not I owe for one, two, three or more
Years past, the Printer, who supplies me with
This sheet?"—And oh! that they would only add,

"I will go even now and pay him." So should we

Well pleased receive, and with light heart pursue

Our useful toil; while conscience would applaud
Their conduct, and give relish to the rest

We may prepare. Come then, good friend, and
SOON.

The House of Orange.—William of Nassau, prince of Orange, formed the famous union of Utrecht, in 1579, and was the first Stadtholder; he married, 1st, Anne of Egmont, 2d Anne of Saxony, 3d Charlotte of Bourbon, 4th Loui-

sa Coligni. He was succeeded, as statholder, by Maurice, son of Anne of Saxony (after whom the Mauritiuses were named). Maurice was succeeded by Frederick Henry, son of William I. and Louisa Coligni, and married Anne, daughter of William II. who married Mary, daughter of Charles I. king of England. William III, the next in succession, married Mary, daughter of James II. of England and Anne Hyde. The next, William IV. was a great grandson of a daughter of William II. and married Anne, daughter of George II. king of England. William V. (the stadtholder, who sought refuge in England at the commencement of the French revolution) married Frederica Sophia, princess of Prussia: his son, the present prince of Orange, (and William VI.) who is now hailed "sovereign of the Netherlands," under the title of William I. married the sister of the present king of Prussia and the dutchess of York; and his son, the hereditary prince, is the gallant youth who has distinguished himself under Lord Wellington.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the Senatus Consultum to that effect, contain an appeal to the allied powers. They therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes and their determinations.

The allied powers do not make war upon France, but against the preponderance, haughtily announced—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe and France, the emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of the empire.

Victory has conducted the allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his majesty the emperor of the French. An attitude, strengthened by the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French emperor, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each.

The allied sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy, that her commerce may revive; that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil as it is happy. The powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her kings never knew; because a valliant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the allied powers wish to be free, tranquil and happy themselves.—They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last two years.

The allied powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 1, 1813.

CAUTION TO MILITIA OFFICERS.

At a general court martial, convened at Fort Strother, of which brigadier general Isaac Roberts was president, lieutenant Thomas Stanford, and ensign Isaac Lamb, of the second regiment Tennessee militia, were tried on the charge of desertion, found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death by shooting.

However, after the above sentence was pronounced by the court, and before presented to the commanding general for his approval, the court again took into consideration the sentence, and after much discussion and ample deliberation being had thereon, the following sentence was substituted therefor, viz:

"The court therefore DO sentence the said lieutenant Thomas Stanford, and ensign Isaac Lamb, of captain Gordon's company, second regiment Tennessee militia, to be cashiered, and that they be dismissed from the service in the following infamous manner, that is to say; that the said prisoners have their faces blacked all over, and five rations of beef and meal hung around their necks—their coats turned wrong side out, with the label desertion on their backs—the prisoners to be furnished with wooden

swords, and their own swords to be pointed at their backs, and thus to be drummed around the lines of the camp three times, bare headed, and then dismissed. And the court further order, that this sentence be published in all newspapers printed in the state of Tennessee, for three months."

This sentence was approved by general Jackson, and carried into complete effect on the 5th of December last.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Detroit, March 6, 1814.

"I hinted to you in my last letter of a detachment of troops being sent from hence under the command of Captain Holmes, to pursue some British troops that were on their retreat up the Thames. They were overtaken about 20 miles from the Delaware towns; a skirmish ensued which terminated in favour of our troops; upwards of seventy were taken prisoners, killed and wounded; the residue made a safe retreat.—The British force was about 200; some of the prisoners state, that four companies of British troops, together with 300 Indians were on their march to attack Sandwich. If this account is correct we may soon expect another engagement. Some days ago a Lieut. Jackson in the British service arrived here with a flag of truce, bearing despatches from General Drummond, purporting an inquiry of Baubee's being taken prisoner. This is a mere sham. The officer is yet detained, and what route he will take next is as yet uncertain.

We learn from a credible source that the post of Sandwich, which it appears from the above letter is menaced with an attack, though we think such an event scarcely probable, is perfectly secure; the strength of its fortification and garrison being sufficient to resist any force which it is in the power of the enemy in that quarter to carry against it.

The following copies of the correspondence between Commodores Decatur and Hardy, and Capt. Stackpoole, in relation to the proposed meeting of the United States and Macedonian, with the Endymion and Statira, were some time since obtained by an American prisoner lately on board the British squadron off New-London.

(COPY.)

U. States ship United States, }
Now London, 17th Jan. 1814. }

SIR—Having been informed by Nicholas Moran, the Master of a sloop recently captured by His Britannic Ma-

jesty's ship Endymion, now lying before this port, that whilst he was on board the Ramillies, and in your hearing, Capt. Hope of the Endymion did ask him whether the frigate United States would not avoid an action; he further states that he heard you declare it to be your wish that the United States ship Macedonian should have a meeting with His Britannic Majesty's ship Statira, that you would furnish men and give room for such meeting, but that you would not permit the challenge to come from your side.

The Endymion I am informed carries 24 pounders and mounts 50 guns in all; this ship also carries 24 pounders and mounts 48 guns, besides a 12 pound carronade, a boat gun.

The Statira mounts 50, the Macedonian 47, metal the same, so that the force on both sides is as nearly equal as we could expect to find.

If Mr. Moran's statement be correct, it is evident Captains Hope and Stackpoole have the laudable desire of engaging with their ships, the United States and Macedonian. We, Sir, are ready and equally desirous for such meeting forthwith.

The only difficulty that appears to be in the way, is from whom the formal invitation is to come. If, Sir, you admit Moran's statement to be correct, the difficulty will be removed, and you will be pleased to consider this as an invitation; at the same time we beg you will assure Captains Hope and Stackpoole, that no personal feeling towards them induces me to make this communication; they are solicitous to add to the renown of their country—we honour their motives.

Captain Biddle, who will have the honour to deliver you this, is authorized, on our part, to make any arrangements which may be thought necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obed't servant,

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Commodore Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bt. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

His Majesty's ship Statira, }
off N. London, 17th Jan. 1814. }

SIR—Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Baronet, and Commodore off N. London, has this afternoon handed me a letter from you, expressing a desire that the U. S. ship Macedonian, commanded by Capt. Jones, should meet His Majesty's ship Statira under my command; and that the U. States ship United States bearing your broad pendant would embrace the same oppor-